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LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with one acre of ground, in Shadyside. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office.

Whittlesey's Dyspepsia

And Sick Headache Cure ought always to be kept on hand. Taken at the first sensation of nausea, it may prevent a large amount of pain.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

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The best in the market. For the most entire satisfaction, guaranteed or money refunded, sole agents for Pittsburgh, Messrs. Lorraine & Co., Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at greatly lower than the usual rates.

Two-Story Brick Dwelling

House in East Birmingham, on Carson street, between Railroad and Pike streets, having twenty feet front on Carson street, containing seven rooms and cellar. Will be sold on Saturday, March 27, at two o'clock p. m., on the premises.

Property at Auction Sale.

That valuable business stand, No. 69 Penn street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, will be sold at Auction on Monday, March 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Thos. Bigham, Auctioneer, on the following terms: One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest; or the whole will be sold for cash, immediately after the sale. Also, on the same day, at 11 o'clock, will be sold No. 69 and 69 Penn street, with two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, fronting on Seventh street, between Penn and Liberty streets. For terms apply to Thos. Bigham, Auctioneer, 69 Penn street.

Trimmer, Trimmer.

"Stanley's Hand Rubber Trimmer" uniformly cures hernia, retains it under all circumstances, and is comfortable. Sold by the Agents. Sold by all Druggists.

Shelocta Academy.

Young men can enter with advantage on April 5th.

For circulars containing full particulars, address the Principal, Shelocta, Pa.

New Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Sweetzer is Store and Corner Hats at No. 70, Fifth st., No. 70. New Shape Felts received at 70 Fifth st. Also, a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at 70 Fifth st. Fine White Cambric Shirts, Linen, Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Fine Silk Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at 70 Fifth st. Please call at 70 Fifth st. and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember, 70 Fifth st.

Hollingsworth Seminary.

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Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator

Is a safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Sold by all Druggists

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.

THE action of our Legislature in ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, granting impartial suffrage, places the Keystone State in the front rank of the great States in support of the principle of Justice, on which the measure rests. The ratification was by a strict party vote in both branches.

THOMAS SEDDON, Esq., was yesterday appointed Surveyor and Collector at Customs at Pittsburgh, in the place of General WILLIAM LARIMER resigned. A dispatch says that Hon. SAMUEL EARNEST was appointed Assessor and THOMAS W. DORRS Collector of Internal Revenue in the 23d District, but the Associated Press dispatch omits them from the list.

The Cincinnati Commercial thinks that Henry C. Carey is the rightful owner of certain patent rights in all the patents, but where the assignment and transfer of the same to Messrs. Baird & Co. is the assignment of the last bona fide owner of the patents, the assignment of Mr. Carey himself, in the absence of fraud, is void.—Exchange.

This is an altogether gratuitous fling at Mr. CAREY, who with patriotic ardor devotes himself to a labor of love in answering the enemies of Protection; and it is a fling, also, at our manufacturers, who pay a pretty penny for the publication of his arguments, which we doubt will be appreciated by them. If "lines are counted and charged as in "square rates," it must be in the service of free trade, and the strides which certain journals have of late made toward that heresy suggest that the large fund which has lately been contributed in that interest is being actively employed.

THE Pipe and Tank Bill, which transfers the Pennsylvania Petroleum District to a monopoly, has been signed by Governor GRANT. The bill was passed and has been signed in opposition to the most urgent remonstrances of the petroleum interest. It was asked for exclusively by those interested in the new monopoly, and what influence has hurried the bill through to a place on the statute book is the subject of many conjectures. In signing the bill, the Governor has disappointed thousands engaged in the production of petroleum and the trade generally, who depend on him to protect that vast interest—an interest which ramifies into almost the entire community. We understand that the law will be carefully studied in the courts. Nevertheless the Pittsburgh *Gazette* felicitates itself on the passage and signing of the bill.

In mercantile affairs it not unfrequently happens that articles are exchanged without actual realizing the persons exchanging them a penny. The exchange is purely a matter of accommodation, or the exchange is made with the understanding that the bad and indifferent must be taken with the good. It looks very much as if we were preparing to pursue a similar policy in acquiring new territory. Now, the majority of our people would not interpose any serious objections to the acquisition of Cuba. Some people would make no objections to the admission of Nova Scotia. Very many already favor St. Thomas, and others again evince a desire to extend our flag over Mexico. Just at this juncture we are informed that Paraguay may be ours for a mere song, and possibly a remote prospect of trouble with Brazil. Gen. MCMANUS, it is stated, has been offered Paraguay for a mere trifle. The query is, are we prepared to assume the control of the entire continent, and all the valuable islands contiguous, at this time? On the whole, would it not be better to move slowly in this matter? Nothing will be lost by waiting, and everything is to be gained by deliberating seriously before assuming new responsibilities.

A MATTER THAT CONCERNS EVERYBODY.

What would be thought of a man who permitted his children to make a pet of a rattlesnake? We are tempted to ask this question for the following reasons. We have kept a list of the number of people in the country reported to have been bitten by mad dogs since the 26th of last December. The reports may or may not be correct, but we have no reason to doubt them as they come to us in Eastern and Western papers. The number reaches *one hundred and seven*, or nearly at the *rate of one per day*. We may safely assume that this is rather under than over the mark, simply because we are not supposed to hear of all the cases which have occurred throughout the country. One single dog in a Western city inflicted injuries upon fifteen persons before he was killed. Another in an eastern town bit seven, two of whom have since died. The number of deaths resulting from the bites of mad dogs, chronicled by our exchanges during the same period, amounts to seventeen. Here again we presume the figures are far below the actual truth. In the majority of the cases, the sufferings of the victims are reported as horrible. Two of them, a powerful man, and a mere child, were put under the influence of chloroform. In some of the cases reported, death ensued of the injuries in four days. The last case reported is that of a man in Frankfort, Kentucky, bitten in the early part of January by a dog that escaped from the pound by hydrophobia. The wound healed up rapidly, *we are told*, and up to the day preceding his death, the victim had no idea of the horrible fate that had befallen him.

When we spoke of the danger incurred in handling rattlesnakes, we were thinking of the frightful deaths of three victims of hydrophobia in this city. In every instance that has come under our knowledge the sufferings of the patients were heartrending. The strongest men, in one instance, died from the mere appalled, and the pallid died while tied to his bed. Certainly any death is preferable to death from the bite of a mad dog.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that an ordinance prescribing for the public security, commonly called the "Dog Law," fails to meet the case. It matters little to the public whether the canine species are liable to be effected most by hydrophobia in winter or summer. We see that deaths do result from the bites of dogs, that they occur as frequently in winter as in summer, and that the symptoms in every instance are similar. With these facts before us, it is clear to us that there is but one course to pursue. Every unattended cur should be immediately killed. We would be in favor of an ordinance that imposed a fine upon every person who should permit his most "valuable" animal to go unmuzzled, and we would fix the class of people who did it conventional to keep them. We reiterate that the army of curs which are to be found in every city, town and hamlet in the country are not only a great nuisance, but the source of great danger. And it appears to be our appreciation of human life when we estimate what it is not exceed the proportions of a crime.

THE Republicans of Bedford county, by the convention system, nominated on Monday the following ticket. For Senator, George Anderson, Esq.; for Legislature, Col. Jacob Imler, Esq.; for Sheriff, Wm. Irimey; for Prothonotary, E. W. Longenecker, Esq. The struggling were the only candidates voted for, as the former judge in consideration accepted the budget by the following nominations: For Treasurer, Wm. Phillips, of Bedford township; Commissioner, James Pratt of Hopewell township; Poor Director, E. J. Hoffman, of Bedford township; Coroner, A. S. Smith of St. Clairsville borough; Auditor, J. P. Williams, of south Woodberry township. Chairman of County Committee, B. F. Mann, of Bedford borough; Secretary, S. J. Boulton.

On all the uncertain things in this world seems to authorship appear to be lowest upon the slightest homage. Shakspeare was a great playwright, for what reason, we know not; Bacon, Milton, and Newton, were all commonplace beings. We have not been informed exactly who should be credited with the authorship of the Wizar of Waverley, and of course we have all been laboring under a delusion concerning Walter Scott's novels, who are now informed by a learned dissertation, had never written one line. Shakspeare, Bacon, Milton and Burns, had they, it was John, and not Walter, who wrote the Waverly Novels. Well, we are glad it was a literary, or any man.

A CITIZEN of Mitchell, Indiana, has been in the habit of flogging his son, aged seven, with strike and more beaten in such a manner as to arouse the indignation of the neighbors, who assaulted the boy into the fire. He was arrested and jailed. The offence took him from the prison afterwards, stripped him naked, tied him to a tree, and then flogged him with a hickory switch. After he became tired of the job, he gave him a severe cowhiding and left him in a condition that is cruel. They are in the habit of cowhiding horsethieves in Indiana. Just now it is not the worst thing they do in that

Let the Grateful Jade Winer, Our Watchful Guardian Unerring.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have observed, with some degree of interest, the little "passage at arms" between the *Gazette* and the COMMERCIAL on the "Matter of Trade," touching which I can offer no opinion for the morality or the views, for the latitude, possessed by the *Gazette*, and I wondered in the simplicity of my heart, if it was possible we could get an accurate definition of "following the leaders of such sound authority as the great political economists, Henry C. Carey, Horace Greeley and others of that ilk. Are those men to be considered in the category of those ingenious and inexperienced minds who have so thoroughly misunderstood the true theory or meaning of "Trade balances" among nations, because they do not accept the *Gazette's* new light upon an established principle?

Your reply to the *Gazette* has reassured me, and confirmed my preconceived ideas upon the subject, and I walked with a more contented mien than your neighbor would have to say, by way of rejoinder, to the plain, practical, common-sense interpretation of the phrase "Balance of Trade, in the Commercial."

The last surprise, the *Gazette* of Wednesday, contrary to its usual cheerfulness and perspicuity, floundered about in a sulky sort of way amidst an array of words of no little point or meaning, in which I concluded it was only raising a dust to obscure the prospect, for I will venture the opinion that not one in twenty of its readers were able to discover the grain of wheat in the whole load of chaff. The meaning, if any, which could be gathered, or lofty, or as profound, that such a fanatical intelligence, as mine were unable to perceive the point, and the effort was abandoned in despair.

But the *Gazette* was evidently not satisfied with itself, which I hail as a mark of returning soundness, for the next day (Thursday) we have a blushing article, entitled "Facts in connection with the Trade Question," in which your worthy contemporary cuts right and left, condemning journalists and everybody else who don't adopt the "new theory." Not a word of argument from the time he is the last, but a sincere tirade of sheer unmitigated abuse of somebody, anybody or everybody, all of which I understand to mean an ill disguised apprehension that its fealty to the cause of protection of American industry may prove to be doubted, after a few more essays on the "Balance of Trade."

The ill nature of the *Gazette* reminds me of the case of a certain individual who had been wounded in an encounter with "*perfect*," and who met a friend on street in a fit of indignation, observed a little fellow seated on the curbstone tying his shoe. Without a moment's hesitation he administered a violent kick to the unhappy urchin, who, reviving the afflicted part with many naturally inquired what that was for, as he was only tying his shoe. "O, continued you," said the gambler, "you are always trying to get even with me."

I commend the *Gazette* to a more amiable frame of mind, and above all to dispense with the last relic of indiscriminate abuse.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE GAZETTE.

A DOWN EASTER who heard of the fabulous wealth to be found in the sewers of New York recently "went after it." When he emerged from the fifth, his peculiar appearance procured his arrest. His high rubber boots, leggings and overalls were removed very carefully, and the contents of a well filled carpet sack containing a medley of articles were poured out before the astonished eyes of the Superintendent of Police. Old watches, silver spoons, diamond pins, gold rings, bottles of liquors, tea and pieces, pencil cases, rings, &c., made up the list. One of the rings is supposed to contain a very valuable diamond. Upon the whole, we rather think he must have been there.

We suspect a rigid investigation into the management of Sing Sing prison would reveal a state of affairs calculated to make the hair of humanity stand on end. The prisoners are evidently in the hands of a ring, and the fact that outbreaks and escapes are almost of daily occurrence. Where there is so little substance of order, certainly there must be something amiss in the system of government. Perhaps the Eastern prisons are constituted in a similar manner to some of the Western prisons—that is Southern Indiana, for instance. From all that we hear and read, we are convinced that nothing is more necessary to-day than a reformation in our prison discipline.

It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people have been driven out of New York by high rents during the past year. Of course, the public-spirited people of that city are not inclined to pass lightly over a matter that interferes directly with the material and commercial growth of the town. They complain loudly against the suicidal course pursued by the landlords, whose exorbitant demands have prevented the census bureau from swelling the figures of the population to a round million. The conclusion, we regret to say, are not the only ones who have suffered during the past two years from this cause.

As exchange says, "Bergh is said to be after our railroad folks for cruelty to animals, because sometimes they don't water their cattle sufficiently." If Mr. Bergh succeeds in calling public attention to the manner in which stock is killed in Kansas, the people who appreciate good, wholesome beef, and the laborers in stock will be great gainers. If the cattle could talk, we have no doubt they would express their gratitude to Mr. Bergh. We know some something about the matter here, and people who have visited the stock yards in the East have said more.

MAYOR CALHOUN, of Richmond, evidently does not entertain a very exalted opinion of the office of Chief Magistrate of the State. We infer as much from the fact that he recently requested General Stoneman to inform him if the appointment of *colored* men on the police force of Richmond would be agreeable to him. In view of the fact that the colored people of that city are in the majority, and that the race "capable of furnishing proper and competent persons for the responsible and high office of Chief Magistrate of the State is certainly capable of furnishing competent police officers."

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SOME of the prisoners in Sing Sing prison are going to change from the national to the state system, on account of the new law prohibiting national banks to supply checks to associations of convicts. The reasons in favor of the change have already been given by the city banks, the Fulton bank and the Bank of North America, and others are considering the propriety of doing the same. The chief difficulty in the way is the time required for the engraving of the plates for the new checks, and the necessity of having them of a different color from those heretofore issued, in order to avoid confusion with the new or old issue, in case of sudden disturbance.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The Spring "Openings"—What they Have Revealed—Eastern Romance—New Styles in Skirts, Dresses, Gloves, Parasols, etc., etc., etc.

From our Fashion Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March, 1869.

Will the time ever come when women will be born free, free to die and be whatever they can, free to decide their own destiny, without the compelling pressure in any given direction from friends or society? It may, but certainly not in this generation.

It is strange, but men seem willing to give women everything but freedom; they will make high pedestals of them, on which they may stand, figures of queens in society, but they will not allow them to be free women in actual life.

"There is a great charm about you American women," said an Italian gentleman at a party the other evening, "in their ease and equality of manner; you have put woman in her proper place here, you have made her queen."

"In a certain sense, yes," remarked the lady whom he addressed, "and in another sense, no. The Queenship of Nature is expressed in the queenly, cool women of society are content to receive all and give nothing. Nearly that beautiful girl in blue satin, white lace and diamonds, She was recently married; her husband is very proud of her; he would not let her work for herself for the wide world, and he is delighted to gratify her every wish to the extent of his means. In society, and at home, he is apparently her slave, and she boasts of his ready attention to her every behest. But she is dependent upon him for her pleasure and amusement all come from him, and for these she must in the nature of things, sell herself, by and by, when the lover is merged in the husband, he will look upon her as a chattel, and all his plans and proposals, as to the least return she can make for what he gives her; and her efforts to please him will be looked upon as services, as the case may be, in his direction; his love up him in good humor, so that the supplies may not be stopped, the expected pleasure intensified. This is not Queenship; it is a very gilded, woman made slave and dependence before they can be sovereigns in the true rights."

"Oh! but men do not like that women should be workers," replied the gentleman hastily. "It would spoil their beauty and what you call it, grace, attraction."

It is not necessary to repeat what was said in reply to this. We have no intention of giving the whole conversation, but simply to show that the intellect of the man, who could make of women something after their own image, may be, and is, in exhibiting the afflicted part very naturally inquired what that was for, as he was only tying his shoe. "O, continued you," said the gambler, "you are always trying to get even with me."

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A CANADIAN court in Bruce, Manitoba, has granted a remission of the most thrilling sort. A young man, indicted for murder, made a full confession. He loved a girl by the name of Wenniken. She was a Roman, and as he was a Catholic her parents forbade their union. At a spelling bee he escorted the object of his affections home, and on her own hitch, whom they had attended for that purpose. The horses got away, but finding no course the girl suggested that they should go to her father's house. The young man got out, unharnessed, and on the way announced his intention of killing the old man. She objected, but he was determined and pressed her hard, when she pointed out her mother's gun, but finding no cartridges in it she dropped the weapon from his hand. Upon picking up the gun he found it loaded, and compelled him to fire. She said, "Now, John, you have murdered my father, and the young man shot himself in attempting to shoot himself he only succeeded in wounding his left arm. He then shot the girl, wounding her in the left breast, and then shot himself in the head, which proved to be a mortal wound. He has been captured in Dakota.

A PARIS letter by the latest steamer says, The Paris journals, with their usual slowness on such a point, are just beginning to express their opinion on General Grant's proclamation. But the French public has, I think, in this respect been in advance of the journals, and has already passed a very general note of approbation upon the first official utterance of the new President of the United States. This sentiment, I opinion is, of course the result of the large measure of confidence and admiration which the energetic character of Americans has aroused in France. The increased demand for and rapid rise in the price of American securities is another proof of the interest in a different point of the affairs of America is a sufficient proof of the strength and solidity of the alliance feeling, as it is one of the financial advantages which cannot but arise from the existence of such a feeling. Everything seems to point to the fact that the coming month and half-season of fashion will be a very brilliant one in Paris, and the number of foreigners who will be attracted to the city by the Exhibition will be more than necessary to deal with all the munificent enquiries which have been made, and the large sums spent by many of the visitors will be a welcome contribution by the American groups from many or any other government in the world.

SOME of the prisoners in Sing Sing prison are going to change from the national to the state system, on account of the new law prohibiting national banks to supply checks to associations of convicts. The reasons in favor of the change have already been given by the city banks, the Fulton bank and the Bank of North America, and others are considering the propriety of doing the same. The chief difficulty in the way is the time required for the engraving of the plates for the new checks, and the necessity of having them of a different color from those heretofore issued, in order to avoid confusion with the new or old issue, in case of sudden disturbance.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Items of Local and General Interest.

OUR Methodist Episcopal friends have been sustaining, through the winter, missionary efforts at Snyder's Hollow and Wood's Run, Allegheny, and at Thirty-third street, in this city. Success has attended these efforts, and organizations have been effected at each of the above points.

THE Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, has just held its Spring session, in the Second Church, in this city. The churches at Temperanceville and Mansfield, were recommended to the Home Missionary Society for aid to the amount of two hundred dollars each. The call in Mr. G. A. R. Robinson, to serve the church at Temperanceville, was approved; and Mr. T. A. Scott was licensed to preach. Orders in regard to the statistics of the churches for the General Assembly were made, and an adjourned session of the Presbytery called for the 13th of April.

THE Rev. J. R. Shanefelt, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, of this city, reports an addition by baptism, to that church, March 12th. He adds, "that this is the sixth time the ordinance has been administered since the beginning of the year.

A MAJORITY of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Allentown, Pa., and its pastor, Rev. Mr. McMillan, recently united into the Beaver Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian Church. There recently eighteen persons were added to said church, on profession of faith; at another point where Mr. McM. also labors, thirteen were added.

THE Old School Presbyterians have, it seems, a Board of Colportage, whose rooms are at No. 92 Third avenue, in this city. The place is tastefully fitted up, and the shelves are well filled with books adapted to Sabbath Schools, families, and pastors and people's libraries.

THE *Methodist* says: "The New York Ministerium," one of the Synods connected with the new (High-Church) General Council of the Lutheran Church, has declared for close communion, and against interchange of pulpits and membership in secret societies."

THE *Independent*, of this week, gives a resume of revival intelligence for last week. The number of conversions reported is 9,300. Among Methodists, 4,700; Baptists, 1,700; United Brethren, 750; Congregationalists, 5-7; Presbyterians, 5-7; Lutherans, 5-8. It adds, "that the number of earnest revivals among the Lutherans has been a marked feature the past winter." It means, we suppose, the Low-Church Lutherans.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, New York, has resigned his position as one of the superintendents, and will henceforth labor for the Baptist Publication Society. He was one of the best men for his former work we ever knew, we hope for his equal usefulness in his new field.

As we supposed, and intimated last week, Dr. Newman, late of New Orleans, has been appointed pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington. From the description given of this church, we judge the days of plainness, as enjoined by Mr. Wesley in church building, have passed away with this elder branch of Methodism in this country.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church has 28 members in the South Carolina House of Representatives and one in the Senate; in North Carolina, one in the House and two in the Senate; in Florida, 13 in the House and 5 in the Senate. The majority of the expected representatives in Georgia were of the same church.

A SOUTHERN METHODIST EPISCOPAL proposes to reduce the number of presiding elders one-half, and to require their attendance at two only of the quarterly conferences of each year. This the editor of the *Methodist* regards as a most sensible idea.

THE Protestant Episcopal clergy of New Zealand have compelled Rev. Dr. Jenner to resign his bishopric, on account of his ritualistic opinions.

THE Presbyterians and Methodists in the United States are each divided into ten different ecclesiastical organizations.

THE orthodox quakers of this country number 5,000. They have 76 churches that furnish sittings for 29,000 persons.

DR. JUDSON baptized the first Burmese convert in 1819. Since that time more than 40,000 converts have been baptized, Burmans, Karens, and Shans, making an average of about two every day.

A COMBINATION of priests in Mexico, who have withdrawn from the Roman Catholic Church, was formed some time ago by the Episcopalians of this country for aid in establishing a Protestant Episcopal Church. They ask for the consecration of a bishop of this new Mexican church. There is a congregation of 100 families among the Mexican residents of Brownsville, Texas.

AMONG the Choctaw Indians there are sixteen Christian churches, eleven hundred communicants, and fifteen hundred Sabbath school children. A translation of the Bible into their language is now in process of printing in New York under the auspices of the American Bible Society.

DR. THOS. K. BEECHER, for a year past has preached in the Opera House of Elmira, New York, on Sunday evenings. From 800 to 1,000 people attend these meetings. One of the Episcopal rectors of the city preached in Beecher's place recently, but in set of the crowded pastors do not fancy the move ment.

TWENTY years or more ago an effort was made to establish the Episcopal Church very near the rock where our pilgrim ancestors landed on the coast of Massachusetts Bay. The soil, however, has proved as was anticipated by many of the first pilgrims, a rock that even that Church, a very unpromising one, as it has never gained much hold upon the people.

THE New York *Public*, a Roman Catholic paper, thus speaks of the Methodist Episcopal Church: "The real enemies to unionism Protestant sects in this country are the Methodists, admirably organized for aggression they, however, are loyal. During the rebellion their own rule. They are becoming wealthy, are building fine churches, founding colleges and heavy fingers. Their love of money is taking their place among the respectable sects of the country. They are ruined. We commend the right of the poor, the ignorant and the neglected, and pride themselves on having no rich members, wealthy and fashionable congregations. The poor are worth more than the rich.

THE Roman Catholic rebellion still rages in Auburn, N. Y. On Sabbath evening, some two weeks ago, the female portion of the church, as we learn from the Auburn *Advocate*, presented their pastor with a purse containing seven hundred and fifty dollars. Six pieces of silver and a salver, were also presented him by the members of the Christian Sodalities of that church. The Bishop has been obliged to make a public explanation of his reasons for attempting to remove Father O'Flaherty from the city, between the prosecuting nuns in Kingsland and the disobedient priests in Chicago and Auburn, the Church of Rome is having rather a lively time. But this is the nineteenth century!

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER preaches from a short brief, and not from a written manuscript. The vivid illustrations with which he so often surprises his audience are said to be the result of analogy with his subject. It is, it is urged of the thorough mastery of his subject, in its relations of thought, beyond most men, that, in this case, his power is equally seen.

THE financial aspect of the failure of Protestantism in regard to missions is not hopeful for Mr. Ewer's position. The Protestant population of the world, which numbers about 200,000,000, annually sends to the heathen as much for missions as the 225,000,000 Roman Catholics.

MR. SPURGEON'S church last year gave almost $10,000 in weekly offerings, toward the support of young men studying for the ministry. Their donations to the same object were $27,500, while he received a legacy of $25,000. In addition to these sums, he invested $25,000 for the erection of alms-houses for the aged, and $5,000 to the orphanage. Their total contributions were $100,000.

A NEW Jersey Episcopal rector is requested by his vestrymen to exchange with what ministers he pleases, and they will stand by him. The people are ahead. Not a few of their ministers will soon follow.

REV. M. P. GADDIS, of Cincinnati, has accepted the call to the State Street Church, Brooklyn. This church was formerly an Independent Methodist Church, and Mr. Gaddis, until now, has affiliated with the Methodist Church since its organization in 1865.

REV. T. H. COLHOUSE, pastor of the Methodist Church at Sharpsburg, also supplies a church at Harmersville, of the same faith. The people at the latter place, in appreciation of his extra labors among them, presented him with a beautifully bound copy of Dr. Kitto's Illustrated History of the Bible.

IN the New York Methodist Episcopal Preachers' meeting, the question, "What shall be done to save the rich?" has been up for discussion. We think it about time to look after these, as well as the "poor."

DR. HUNTINGTON, the Bishop elect of the Diocese of Central New York, is to be ordained this week, in his own church, at Boston. Immediately afterward, he will consecrate his own son to the priesthood.

IN just there were but two Congregational churches in Missouri, now there are 49, averaging 32 members each. The Congregational Union has aided 21 of them to build houses of worship, and 8 more are now building. All but three were organized by the Home Missionary Society of that denomination.

THE Methodist Episcopal and Congregational Churches of Long Meadow, Mass., have formed a union for one year. The services are to be held in the Congregational house, and the Methodist preacher is to supply the pulpit. A sensible arrangement; other struggling churches might do likewise.

AT the approaching Great Council, called by the Pope, the following subjects are to be discussed: "1. The Temporal Power. 2. Fasts and Abstinence. 3. Civil Marriage. 4. Secularized Celibacy. 5. Church and State." Not a word how to convert men and save the world. These are too insignificant subjects, it would seem, for such an occasion.

Life's Vagaries A Man Marries His Mother.

[From the Athens (Ala.) Post, 12th.]

It will be remembered by many of our citizens that at a wedding which was solemnized near Rockyhat, Ga., some time in 1845, that the bride's father was killed in a difficulty with the brother of her husband. This occurrence, perhaps, is brought too readily to the minds of the parties, the other of our readers. It is, to those acquainted with the circumstance, known that the bride of but a few hours attempted to kill her husband with a pistol. The wife and husband parted, she went to an interior village in Texas, and he remained until the breaking out of the war on his plantation, although he married in the mean time, and to him was born a son, which son entered the army of the Confederate States, and followed the banners of Dick Taylor, Magruder, and others of the noble band of heroes who commanded the rebels around the Gulf. After the war the young man settled about three miles from the Gulf City, and finally located in Texas, where his father's former wife lived. She had resumed her maiden name, and was the proprietress of a large and well-paying hotel, where she and her son had made a handsome fortune. Arriving at the village the young man stopped at the hotel, and was well provided for by the enterprising landlady. Neither knew the relation of one to the other, and although there is a vast difference in the ages—he but a stripling in youth, and she a well preserved, comely woman of nearly forty—an intimacy sprung up between them which ripened into affection, and resulted in the proposition, by the young man, of marriage. He was accepted and in a few days the quiet hotel was the scene of marriage revelry. Thus the solemn wedding ceremony united a man to the wife of his father—his mother, nearly—and to the would-be assassin of his father. Verily, truth is stranger than fiction.

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HANDKERCHIEFS,

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Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps,

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St. Etiene Dress Trimmings.

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Hosiery and Gloves,

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Venetian Red, English;

Brandon Colors;

Rose Pruscn, "W. M.";

Brushes, all kinds;

Flaxseed Oil;

Spirits Turpentine;

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Varnishes;

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1869.

We are without any usual dispatches to-day from the New York stock Board, they having adjourned over until Saturday out of regard to the funeral [illegible]. Although not a legal holiday parties downtown appears to be close. The quotation for gold on the street was 131¼, and sterling exchange slightly higher. The *Herald* says that the "best informed" say confidently that the present price of gold cannot be maintained, the fact evinces the weakness of the premium, which is but natural in the presence of such a large amount of foreign capital as is now here against bonds have gotten the market for the latter, which is very heavy and working off very slowly, the time for remittances to Europe having gone by for the goods purchased in the fall and winter, while present importations will not have to be paid for before mid-summer. The present premium of exchange would cover the entire importation of the smaller American gold coins—known on the street as "chicken feed"—while a very small decline would make it profitable to ship sterling this way.

In reference to the condition of the New York money market, the *World* argues as follows: The banks contain specie and greenbacks enough to keep legal reserves on which their loans or make loans. The drain for currency and gold on the banks has taken place, but they have failed to contract their loans in accordance therewith. On January 30, the legal reserve of the banks was reported by them at $62,100,000, and in their last statement it had fallen to $55,300,000, showing a loss of about $7,000,000, while their loans have been increased $20,000,000. The pressure for accommodations from the business community and stock speculators, and the natural desire on the part of bankers to increase their profits, have induced them to make the reserve less, more liabilities proportionately increased, and they are now in the face of this heavy decline in their legal reserve. Compared with the first two months, when the banks were strong, they have a large amount of loans running, and on a smaller legal reserve.

The banks are carrying $5,000,000 more in loans, while they have $8,000,000 less legal reserve, which is $13,000,000 less than last year, when money was worth from 5 to 6 per cent. Now it is 7 per cent. Last year they had $2,000,000 more, while the legal reserve is $13,000,000 less. In plain terms, one banker says, the banks have $13,000,000 less cash and $5,000,000 more loans. Now if the deficiency is not made up, and the demands of legitimate trade are increasing, the pressure must be greater than it has been in any year since 1865. The demoralized condition of the foreign exchange market [illegible] of specie shipments, and the fact that it is well known that the accumulation of [illegible] in the banks, while they have $8,000,000 less legal reserve, is $13,000,000 less than last year, are [illegible] to the

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

An Interesting Kissing Case—Sentence of a Hardened Criminal—An Arson Case, &c., &c.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

KISSING CASE.

The attendance of Court during the greater portion of the day was occasioned by the trial of a kissing case of a highly unusual character, it being that of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Stewart, charged on oath of Mrs. L. C. Lytle with assault and battery, or attempting to kiss the prosecutrix. The prosecuting witness testified that in June last she resided on Federal street, Allegheny, and was employed in the defendant's store which was near by, and he caught hold of her and insisted her he give him a kiss, saying that she was a sister and would not be his friend unless she would kiss him. She refused to let go, that she had a husband to kiss her when she wanted. The defendant took possession of the key of the store, and locked the door on the store. She, finally, a lady who boarded with Mrs. Lytle, raised that on the day in question she went into the store and saw her struggling to the best of her ability, the defendant in possession of the premises. Several witnesses as to the circumstance of the affair testified. The testimony for the defense was principally to the effect that the prosecutrix was the boss of the establishment, and that the defendant was a mere employee. Messrs. Stewart, Shorb and Lyon appeared for the defendant, and Messrs. Blakely for the District Attorney and Samuel Bakewell for the prosecutrix. The case was finally submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ASSAULT AND LARCENY.

John Sullivan, a boy about thirteen years of age, was put on trial charged with larceny. It was alleged that the defendant on the 25th of January last, in the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, stole a pocket-book belonging to Mr. Bingham. The defendant was subsequently arrested in Baltimore, city, where he made a confession to a Mr. Cline of that place, that he had fired the building, and stated that he had a number of books of Gentlemen and the House of Refuge, and had set fire to it. Five witnesses were called to testify to the reputation of both Houses of Refuge, and received testimony to the effect that some time and ever been in either of those institutions, and that they had conducted in other places.

The Court charged the jury that confessions, especially in the case of a boy of this kind, were to be taken with a great deal of care, as many boys have been charged with crimes they never committed, and it had been subsequently ascertained that they were innocent. It was a matter for the jury to say whether the boy had committed the crime, and whether the confession was true. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. Judge Sterrett seized the occasion to say that he had no doubt of Mr. Cline's belief that he had the prisoner in custody, but Judge Sterrett said that it was his duty to discharge the prisoner as he did. Judge Sterrett said that it was a matter of regret to him that the prisoner was not a proper person to run at large, and that it would be best, under the circumstances, to commit him to the House of Refuge.

A REMORSEFUL CRIMINAL.

James Dunn, who, while awaiting sentence for a crime of which he was self-confessed, had committed the offense of stabbing another prisoner in the evening, in endeavoring the prisoner, appeared for sentence yesterday. He attended the prisoner as follows:

You have been tried and convicted of larceny on one count and of larceny and receiving stolen goods on another count. You are now guilty of another offense committed while in prison. It is a matter of regret that you are now charged with the crime of aggravated assault and battery with intent to commit murder, of the man who has ever come before this Court. The law as rightly developed himself from what you have done, and the jury have found you guilty of the crime charged in the indictment. You have no words to express our disapproval of the conduct in which you have been engaged. Your own conscience ought to tell you how keenly you have erred. All you have to do is to look upon the grave to which that man who you struck down has been consigned by your own hand to see the enormity of the crime you have committed. It is our duty to impose a punishment for your offenses, but we do not wish to add to the suffering which this Honor then pronounced a sentence of two years on the first indictment, three on the second and one on the third.

During the sentence the prisoner did not manifest the slightest emotion, and picked up his hat and left the prisoner's box with the officer as coolly as if it was an every day occurrence.

The jurors of the present panel were discharged with the exception of the Grand Jury, which Court adjourned until Monday.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The attention of court yesterday was occupied in the trial of the case of the Commissioners of the Southeast Liberties vs. Owners of the Southeast Pavilion. Action for damages. Jury out.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co. vs. The Pittsburgh Brick Manufacturing Company, action of assumpsit for the sale of articles specified for the plaintiff in the sum of $7,000. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $7,000.

John P. Yates vs. James O'Neal. Action to recover for labor performed. Verdict for the defendant.

The cases of S. Campbell vs. Elias Dalgarn, and Dr. R. McKinnon, assignee, and others vs. Evan Williams, and some vs. some, were next taken up. These cases, which were as far as we can understand, all tried together. The jury found a verdict for the defendants in all cases.

Court then adjourned. The cases in attendance were discharged with the exception of the jurors. The argument list will be taken up next week.

The Death of John Kearney—Inquest.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest upon the body of John Kearney, who was killed the previous evening, at the corner of Penn and Liberty streets, by the cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, while attempting to cross behind a train coming in the opposite direction. The deceased was a resident of Birmingham. The deceased was subsequently arrested in Baltimore, city, where he made a confession to a Mr. Cline of that place, that he had fired the building, and stated that he had a number of books of Gentlemen and the House of Refuge, and had set fire to it. Five witnesses were called to testify to the reputation of both Houses of Refuge, and received testimony to the effect that some time and ever been in either of those institutions, and that they had conducted in other places.

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